outside companies doing business in the State?

Mr. M. VENKATANARANAPPA.—Presumably.

Mr. P. SUBBARAMA CHETTY.—How many are paying and how many are not paying?

Mr. M. VENKATANARANAPPA.—We cannot give those details here.

Mr. P. SUBBARAMA CHETTY.—What is the amount derived by the State by way of income-tax from outside companies?

Mr. M. VENKATANARANAPPA.—The information cannot be divulged.

Rao Sahib M. RAMASWAMI.—Are any outside companies enjoying any special exemptions from payment of income-tax here?

Mr. M. VENKATANARANAPPA.—No.

REPRESENTATIONS.

No. 111.—Abolition of the system of election by proportional representation.

Messrs. V. VENKATAPPA and **T. MADIAH GOWDA**, Channapatna Taluk; **Patel VEERE GOWDA**, Dodballapur Taluk; **R. RANGIAH**, Channapatna Municipality; **S. T. MALLASETTAPPA** and **Patel GANGIAH**, Nelamangala Taluk; **B. M. MUNISAMAPPA**, Bangalore Taluk; **R. DASAPPA**, Devanhalli Taluk; **H. GANGAPPA** and **M. S. PUTTARAMA SETTY**, Magadi Taluk; **G. VENKATARAMANA GOWDA** and **S. KARIYAPPA**, Kankanhalli Taluk; **Nilgiri G. SANJEEVIAH** and **S. SHARABHANNA**, Anekal Taluk; **Mogenahalli SIDDE GOWDA** and **K. T. BHASHYAM AIYANGAR**, Special Interests; **A. M. VENKATASAMIAH**, Closepet Municipality and **VEERASANJEEVA GOWDA**, Closepet Taluk.

Mr. T. MADIAH GOWDA represented that the system of election by proportional representation be abolished. The system, he said, was not suited to the conditions in the State and this fact had been brought to the notice of Government many times. It had also been discussed as a resolution in the House and passed unanimously. The system had not resulted in any benefit to anybody. On the other hand, it had created dissensions even among the members of one and the same community, not to speak of dissensions between members of different communities. In what way the old system was defective, had not been made clear. His own opinion was that under that system all communities had chances of getting representation, but the same could not be said of the system under discussion. It might be that some communities which were not getting representations in the past were getting it now, but as against that some others deserving of representation would go without it. It could not be said with any amount of certainty that any particular community would get it. For these reasons, he represented that this might be substituted by some other more beneficial system or the old system might be revived. That would restore harmony not only among the members of each community but also among the different communities.

Mr. B. N. BORANNA GOWDA, in supporting the representation, said that as a result of the introduction of this system, people were unable to return persons in whom they had the utmost confidence and they had no faith in the system itself. Even educated people could not understand the intricacies and working of the system. The difficulty would be all the greater if this system were extended to elections held in the taluks. It might therefore be replaced by a simpler system or the old system of election might be revived.

Mr. B. L. BYANNA said that there were only two or three major communities in the State and the rest were all minor communities. The rights and privileges of the latter were being neglected. In electing 8 members to the Legislative Council in the past, members were coming to a compromise and selecting representatives of different communities. Under the existing scheme, no such compromise was possible. Even if two brothers stood for election, dissensions would arise between them under this system, since each would strive for first preference votes from the various electors. Most of the people in the State were illiterate and they were not in a position to understand the actual application of the rules relating to this system of election.

It was therefore better to adopt the usual system of declaring elected all those who secured the largest number of votes. For these reasons, he also supported the representation.

Mr. Malur SUBBA RAO, in opposing the representation, said that the previous speakers had not adduced sufficient reasons for the abolition of the system of proportional representation. It was introduced only recently and some time should be taken to see how it worked. He did not agree that the system would lead to communal dissensions. If at all, it would reduce or obviate them, because intelligent men of every community would have a chance of getting elected. The system also gave facilities for the voters to revise their ideas till the last moment. The only defect of the system was that those particular individuals whom alone the members wished to elect, as a result of private understandings, might not get elected. Perhaps that was the main grievance on the part of the members who had tabled this representation.

He did not believe that members of the Representative Assembly had not understood the working of the scheme. They were present when the votes were counted on previous occasions; and even granting that some did not know its details, it was up to them to make a study of the rules and get acquainted with them. So far, the members who had been elected under the new system were all deserving persons. This system of election was in vogue in all advanced countries and was working satisfactorily. It was working well here also and was not causing any hardship to any communities. The Government were entrusting the conduct of elections to officers of proved merit and character and obviously things were going on perfectly well. So nobody could have any grievance either against the system of election itself or against those in charge of the elections. For these reasons, he suggested that the same system might continue in future also.

Mr. L. VEMA REDDY said that under the old system of election, members of the majority communities were being returned and they predominated in all committees, etc., with the result that only their view was prevailing. It was necessary that every shade of opinion in the country should be represented on the statutory bodies and this object would be best achieved only under the system of proportional representation. The system was not creating communal dissensions; nor was it permitting the preponderance of any one particular community in the elections. Of course, it would be difficult for voters in the taluks to understand the working of the system, but there was no question of extending it to elections held in the taluks. So, it could not be said that that would cause hardship to the rural population. So far as the Assembly and the Legislative Council were concerned, there were educated people who could easily understand the system and there would be no difficulty in applying it to elections in which such people alone were concerned. In conclusion, he said that the previous system was not altogether free from defects and the present system had not resulted in any positive harm or injustice to any particular communities. For these reasons, he agreed with Mr. Malur Subba Rao that the new system need not be discontinued.

Mr. M. A. GOPALASWAMI IYENGAR said that people having faith in democracy ought not to object to the system of proportional representation. It was the best system to adopt in all democratic institutions. It was the best means of returning men of different shades of opinion to the constitutional Houses in any State. So it was with the Mysore Representative Assembly also. So far as the need for representation in the House to different interests was concerned, there could be no dispute whatever, but there was absolutely no connection between the adoption of the system of proportional representation and the existence of communal dissensions. If electoral justice should be secured, it could be done only through proportional representation, and if votes should not be frittered away, this was the best system so far devised. The speaker was surprised that some of the members were opposed to such a sound

system. Personally he would be the last person to agree that such a beneficial system should be given up.

Mr. Belur SRINIVASIENGAR said that he had expressed his views on the subject when the system of proportional representation was first introduced in Mysore. All that Mr. M. A. Gopalaswami Iyengar had said in its favour was no doubt correct in principle, but the point to be considered was whether conditions in the State were suitable for the adoption of the system. Even in the British Parliament which was considered to be a Model for the whole world, such a system was not in vogue. Why should such a system be adopted in Mysore? There was no political school for training Mysoreans in administrative matters and teaching intricate subjects about the scheme and working of devices like the system of proportional representation by the single transferable vote. In this view, the Assembly was not yet ready to adopt the new system and he therefore supported the representation. After all, he said, communal representation was not the sole end and aim of the electors, and the Representative Assembly not being meant to remain as a House with definite proportions of members belonging to each and every one of all the communities in the State, much need not be made of the argument that the new system was adopted with a view to secure justice in regard to elections.

Mr. PRESIDENT said that the Government were not prepared to reconsider the question.

Replying on behalf of the Government, **Mr. S. P. RAJAGOPALACHARI** said that a resolution to the same effect had been moved in the House at its Dasara Session of 1934, and discussed in detail. As Messrs. Malur Subba Rao and Vema Reddy had stated, it was too early to say that the system of proportional representation was not suitable for Mysore. In fact, there had been, in all, only 4 or 5 elections since the new system was introduced and so far as those elections were concerned, it could not be said that the system had resulted in any harm or hardship to any particular community or interest. On the other hand, in connection with the more recent elections, the members had shown a clear grasp of the principles of working of the rules. It was said by some speakers that under the new system, some of the communities would go without representation. But that he thought was far from the truth. In fact, his information was that after the new system was adopted, communal representation was much better than what it was before. The system was also throwing open the available chances among a large number of groups or interests. For example, in the case of elections from the Representative Assembly to the Legislative Council, instead of all the 8 seats being monopolised by one and the same group or party, under the new system, members of different parties would get in. In these circumstances, Government did not consider there was any need to give up the present system.

Mr. N. G. SANJEEVIAH asked why, if the present system was considered so very beneficial to all interests, it was not adopted in electing members to the University Senate and its committees.

Mr. S. P. RAJAGOPALACHARI said that so far it had not been considered necessary to do so in the case of small elections. But even in respect of the University, the question of introducing the system was under consideration of the Government.

No. 113.—Nomination of Arya Nayanaja Kshatriyas to the Representative Assembly and Legislative Council, Municipalities and District Boards.

Mr. S. C. BELURIAH, Minorities.

Mr. S. C. BELURIAH represented that as there was no likelihood of members of the Arya Nayanaja Kshatriya community securing votes in the general elections, they might be nominated, on the population basis, to the Representative Assembly, the Legislative Council, the Municipalities and the District Boards. He requested that in the case of the Assembly particularly two members be nominated, one from the malnad and the other from the other parts.

Mr. PRESIDENT replied that it would not be possible to give representation to each and every minority community on each of the bodies. Nor was it very necessary to do so when it was borne in mind that, after all, there was really very little divergence between the interests of one sect and those of another. The request would, however, be borne in mind and considered at the proper time.

No. 105.—Non-official Presidents of District Boards to change with each term of the Board.

Mr. Bhupalam NANJUNDIAH, Hosdurga Taluk.

Mr. Bhupalam NANJUNDIAH represented that with a view to improve the administration of District Boards in the State and to promote mutual goodwill, the Rules and Regulations concerned be so amended as to provide that no person shall continuously hold office as President of the Board for more terms than one. He added that such a principle was observed for instance in certain important co-operative societies in the State.

Mr. MEER MAHOMED SAHIB, in opposing the representation, observed that he had no objection to the principle being adopted in respect of nominations by Government to any body. But if it was applied in the case of general elections, it would amount to an interference with the exercise by the people of their ordinary privilege of voting for anybody they liked. If the principle was once applied to the election of District Board Presidents, it might as well be extended to elections to all bodies including the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council. He doubted whether those who were already members of those bodies would agree to being thus prohibited from seeking re-election. The representation, he said, would be hardly consistent with the principle of election.

Mr. M. S. PUTTARAMA SETTY also, opposing the representation, observed that there was neither reason nor necessity for interference by Government in this matter though the suggestion referred only to one set of institutions, *viz.*, District Boards. The matter ought to be left to the members of the District Boards. They should be free to elect whomsoever they considered most competent to discharge the onerous duties and responsibilities of the President's office. The restriction suggested was, in his opinion, absolutely uncalled for.

Mr. Patti BASAPPA supported the representation and observed that a candidate from the particular community to which the majority of the voters belonged could become the President and continue to hold office for a very long time, leaving no chance for any other member to replace him. In fact, this was so in many places. In order to prevent such a thing he agreed that nobody should be allowed to hold the office of the President continuously for two or more terms, and such a restriction would be in the interest of the administration of the District Board itself.

Mr. Malur SUBBA RAO, in opposing the representation, observed that at present the office of the President of a District Board was not as attractive as it once was because of the several conditions and restrictions imposed on the President by the District Boards Regulation. Many of the powers and privileges of the President had been curtailed, and this representation, if accepted, would mean their further curtailment. If such a thing happened, he was afraid that no self-respecting man would be forthcoming to seek the office. If educated and honest men were seeking election to the District Boards it was because each had his own hope of becoming the President. If the representation was accepted, such men would never care to stand for election to the District Board at all. It seemed to him that those who thought of making representations like this were obsessed by narrow communal jealousies. He would request them to disabuse their minds of such jealousies and think of public life and public institutions with a broad outlook. There was no harm after all in one and the same person occupying the President's place for more than one term.

In fact, it would be easier for a President elected as such for a second or third time to continue work from where he might have left it in the preceding term, a convenience which could not be enjoyed by a President elected as such for the first time. A new President would necessarily have to take time for acquainting himself with the work which in other words would mean a waste of time for himself as well as for the district as a whole. In the opinion of the speaker, the representation was not acceptable.

Mr. P. SUBBARAMA CHETTY observed that the principle enunciated in the representation had been recognised in certain important co-operative institutions in the State. So there could be no objection to applying the same principle to District Boards also, and that, only in the case of the Presidents. He would have no objection to the same person getting himself re-elected as President for alternate terms, but he was strongly of opinion that re-election for two consecutive terms should be discouraged. As a matter of principle, monopolistic tendencies ought to be discouraged at every possible opportunity, and the representation under discussion would achieve this object in the case of elections to the places of District Board Presidents. This would be in the interests of all communities. Even from the point of view of individual members of District Boards, he said, the restriction suggested would result in throwing open fair opportunities to all the members of a Board to come forward and do public work to the best of his ability. In this view he strongly supported the representation.

Dharmapravartha M. L. NAGAPPA SETTY, in further supporting the representation, observed that the principle underlying it had already been accepted, in a sense, by the Government. For example, transfers of Government officials were being effected from time to time for the reason that it was not desirable to keep a person for long in any one place. Even the adoption of the system of proportional representation by the single transferable vote was also based on the same principle, the chief object being the discouragement of monopolistic tendencies.

Mr. SIDDALINGAPPA SETTY endorsed the views of the previous speaker and added that, even apart from other principles underlying the representation, there was the risk of a President, if he remained too long in that place, not being sufficiently scrupulous in regard to expenditure of public funds.

Mr. M. RAME GOWDA pointed out that the Presidents of District Boards were at present discharging their duties satisfactorily, because they had the inducement of being re-elected as such in future also. But, if it was laid down that they should invariably lay down their office after their present term, they would lose all interest in their work even from now, and thereby the administration of every one of the District Boards would certainly suffer. For this reason, he opposed the representation.

Mr. V. V. IYER, who was also opposed to it, observed that no President could gain the requisite experience and show good work in any single term. Much of his time in the first term would be spent on learning work so that it was only during subsequent terms that he could do substantial work; and if for such terms he was made ineligible to be President, not only would his own equipment go without benefit to anybody but the interests of the district as a whole would be permanently jeopardised, because the District Board would always be presided over by a President who was himself not well acquainted with all the wants and grievances of the district, the works to be carried out, the ways and means of carrying them out, etc. If, on the other hand, an efficient President was re-elected, he would go on steadily pursuing the constructive programmes already initiated or executed by him during the previous terms, so that, in a reasonable period of time, the district as a whole would improve in various directions. In the interest, therefore, of the efficient administration of District Boards, it was necessary that no

disabilities were created against experienced men holding the offices of Presidents.

Mr. H. M. CHENNABASAPPA, in endorsing the views of Mr. Subbarama Chetty, said that as educated and competent men were beginning to take interest in public life and were coming forward to serve on the different local self-government institutions, it was necessary to throw open for them as many opportunities as possible. In this view he was in favour of the representation under consideration.

The SECOND MEMBER (Mr. N. Madhava Rau), replying, observed that the discussion on the representation had elicited different sets of views. One was that no President should hold that office for more than one term so that opportunities for service might be open to other deserving persons. The other view was that no President should automatically change with each term as such a system might possibly mean that a District Board would always be in charge of an inexperienced President. A third suggestion was that no person should hold office for more than one term though eligible for election after an interval of three years. The election of a President was a privilege to be exercised by the members of the concerned District Board. It lay in their hands to elect whomsoever they thought best fitted for the place. If they discharged this duty with due discretion, it was hardly likely that one and the same person would be elected as President for more than one term, or at the most for two successive terms. Whatever might be the exact form of limitation, it seemed to him that the general sense of the Assembly was against the indefinite continuance of the same person as President of a District Board. It would be better if the restriction in view was brought about by convention rather than by means of legislation. But should it appear that a satisfactory convention could not be established, the Government would consider as the next step, the question of achieving the object by legislative action.

SOME MEMBERS represented that no President should hold office for more than one term at a time, and that opportunity should not be afforded to any President to remain as such for two terms.

Messrs. Anekal SRINIVASA IYENGAR and B. SIDDALINGA SETTY suggested that, at least for some time to come, scope should be given for a President to be in charge of a District Board for two terms continuously.

Mr. N. MADHAVA RAU replied that both the alternatives would receive due consideration.

Dharmapravartha M. L. NAGAPPA SETTY requested that the same principle should be extended to municipalities also.

Mr. K. L. NANJAPPA NADIG added that it may be extended to all local self-governing institutions.

Messrs. M. S. PUTTARAMA SETTY and K. V. VEERANNA requested that whatever the decision of Government in regard to this matter, orders should be issued immediately.

Mr. N. MADHAVA RAU replied that that was not possible as District Board elections had already begun in some districts.

Mr. PRESIDENT observed that orders would be passed before the next elections fell due.

Mr. P. SUBBARAMA CHETTY thought that orders might be passed immediately but that they might be given effect to when the elections were next held.

Mr. PRESIDENT replied that this might be done.

No. 108.—Transfer of longstanding clerks of the local bodies at least once in three years.

Messrs. B. N. BORANNA GOWDA an B. M. DEVA GOWDA, Belur Taluk; **B. DONDE GOWDA,** Hassan Taluk; **MAHOMED AKBAR SHERIFF, K. A. RAHIM and S. C. BELURIAH;** Minorities; **B. N. CHELUVE GOWDA, M. NANJAPPA and B. L. HUTCHAPPA,** Channarayapatna Taluk; **S. P. BRAHMAPPA,** Hassan Municipality; **KOLLA NARASIMHA CHETTY,** Arsikere Municipality; **P. BASAVE GOWDA and A. KENCHAPPA,** Arsikere Taluk; **NARASIMHAIYA,** Hole-Narsipur Municipality; **KARIAPPA GOWDA and K. RAMANNA,** Hole-Narsipur Taluk; **A. V. NANJUNDA SETTI and H. M. DEVAPPA GOWDA,** Arkalgud Taluk; **B. DEVAPPA GOWDA and**

B. K. SOME GOWDA, Manjarabad Taluk; and A. S. NANJUNDAPPA, Alur Sub-Taluk.

Mr. B. N. BORANNA GOWDA represented that clerks in Municipalities and District Boards were kept on in the same office for very long periods, sometimes as long as 14 years. Instances had come to notice of such officials regarding themselves practically as local men and identifying themselves with local politics, much to the prejudice of public interests. Now that the principle of not allowing even the Presidents of District Boards to hold office continuously for long periods had been accepted by Government, as was evident from their reply to the previous representation, in consonance with the same principle it was but reasonable that clerks of the District Boards and other local bodies should be transferred after a certain number of years. The Government, no doubt, had already accepted the principle, but effect was not being given to this idea. He therefore prayed that transfers of officials be effected in all cases immediately in which the officials had remained in the same place for three or more years.

Messrs. B. SIDDALINGA SETTY and M. S. PUTTARAMA SETTY supported the representation. Mr. MEER MAHOMED SAHIB, who also supported it, added that he was aware of several cases of clerks having been kept on in the same office for 20 years and more.

Mr. Anekal SRINIVASA IYENGAR observed that it was not enough if a clerk was transferred from one local body to another, because in that case he might go back to the same place after a time. It was necessary that there should be a free interchange of hands, more especially in the case of officials drawing higher pay, between local bodies on the one hand and departments of Government like the Revenue Department on the other.

Mr. T. MARIYAPPA observed that the question of interchange of hands from one local body to another and from local bodies to Government departments had been discussed in the House in the past and, even though the Government had replied that they had no objection to it, the local bodies were not in favour of such an arrangement. They thought that if the officials were only lent hands, they would not have full control over them. That was why they preferred that once an official was transferred to their service, he must remain in the same service without having the option of getting back to Government departments, transfers being effected, if at all, only as between the local bodies themselves. If, however, the local bodies agreed to such transfers, they would get the benefit of the Government bearing a share of the cost of establishment. But there was one difficulty in the proposal being acted upon, because the cadre of officials in the service of local bodies was not the same as that of officials working in the various departments of Government. This could be obviated by making both the cadres uniform. If this was done, it would become easily possible to effect intertransfers. Personally he would suggest the Government considering this suggestion seriously.

ONE MEMBER represented that whichever class of servants of local bodies be made liable to transfers, bill collectors ought not to be transferred as their substitutes or successors would take long to understand the work and acquaint themselves with men and matters, and this would naturally work to the detriment of the financial interests of the local bodies.

Mr. L. VEMA REDDY however did not agree in this view. In fact he said that it was most necessary to transfer bill collectors. Speaking from personal experience, he said that in some cases bill collectors never made collections from certain persons, never gave detailed accounts of all the collections made by them, and it would be difficult to prepare anything like a demand, collection and balance statement for any given period. There were cases in which even defaulters' list was not forthcoming. He therefore said that bill collectors should not be made an exception to the rule about transfers.

Mr. M. SUBBAIYA observed that officials of local bodies other than bill collectors might be transferred from one place to another. So far as the transfer

of bill collectors was concerned, there would be some real difficulty. A new bill collector would not be in the know of things. There was no likelihood of the dues of the local body being collected, for he would take a long time to study local conditions. In the Seringapatam Municipality for example, a certain bill collector was transferred and in his place another was temporarily appointed. Arrears accumulated heavily, because the temporary hand did not know from whom the dues were to be collected or the properties to which the dues related. So the speaker thought that transfers of bill collectors should not be made as a matter of course. In exceptional cases, however, where anything was seriously wrong with them, even these servants might be transferred.

The SECOND MEMBER (Mr. N. Madhava Rau), replying for Government, observed that the members of the House seemed to be unanimously in favour of transferring officials of District Boards, Municipalities and other local bodies periodically from one place to another. The only point of difference seemed to be that while some members were particular that officials under a local body should be transferred only to another local body, others appeared to favour transfers from a local body to Government departments and *vice versa* as well. Government had issued orders already regarding the transfer of officials of the District Boards and City Municipalities. As regards transfers as between local bodies and the Revenue Department, he thought that transfers could be effected only if the officials were found to be fit for the work they would have to do in their new posts and the scale of pay of such new post was the same as that which they were already drawing. Recently the scale of pay of officials of District Boards and certain Municipalities had been made uniform with that obtaining in the Revenue Department, so that the question of intertransfers as between those bodies and the Revenue Department presented no difficulty. But the scales of pay in most of the minor and town municipalities were not uniform and did not correspond with those prevailing in the Revenue Department and this fact was standing in the way of transfers being effected more freely as between those bodies and the Revenue Department. But action was being taken in consultation with the Deputy Commissioners of Districts to raise the scales of pay in those bodies to the level of the scales prevailing in the Revenue Department, and when that was done, transfers from any one local body to any other as well as between the local bodies and the Revenue Department would become easy. But the speaker wished to say that transfers could not be made automatically or as a matter of course, *i.e.*, as soon as an official completed the third year of service under a particular body, as such a course might lead to serious practical difficulties. But generally speaking, Government agreed in principle that an official should not be allowed to continue in the same place too long; and action in that regard was being taken. Perhaps it would be best that all the officials meant for service under local bodies were first recruited to the Revenue Department and then treated as officials lent to the local bodies concerned, and that the orders of Government in this respect were enforced rigidly. If this was done, the Deputy Commissioners would have the power to take back an official from a local body whenever necessary and promptly send a substitute. Government would examine the whole matter and issue orders with a view to make sure that transfers were effected in all cases, as far as possible, both promptly and in such a way as to give due weight to the wishes of the local bodies themselves.

Mr. B. N. BORANNA GOWDA enquired whether all officials who had put in more than a certain amount of service would be transferred as a matter of course, or only those particular officials who might be recommended by the Presidents for transfer. He also wanted to know whether Government would insist on transferring an official who had put in 14 or 15 years of service, for example, in one and the same place

even though the President was not willing to spare him.

Mr. N. MADHAVA RAU replied that it was difficult to answer such hypothetical questions.

No. 102.—Electrification of Chamarajanagar, Kuderu, Ramasamudra and Ummathur.

Mr. K. V. VEERANNA, Chamarajanagar Taluk.

Mr. K. V. VEERANNA represented that the question of electrification of Chamarajanagar, Kuderu, Ramasamudra and Ummathur was under correspondence for the past several years. Although the municipalities and the village panchayets concerned had agreed to give the usual 5 per cent guarantee, the Chief Electrical Engineer, for reasons best known to him, appeared to have decided that the question would be considered only after the guarantee amount was deposited. The speaker pointed out that no such restrictions had been imposed upon other municipalities and village panchayets which had been supplied with electric lights. He therefore prayed that a similar course of action be taken in the case of these places also. He added that the Dewan, during his tour, was pleased to view with favour the representations in this behalf and to promise that the question would be taken up after power was supplied to Bhadravati. The speaker requested that at least in the next year electric lights be given to the places referred to in the representation.

The SECRETARY to GOVERNMENT, ELECTRICAL DEPARTMENT (Diwan Bahadur N. N. Ayyangar) pointed out that two estimates for giving electric lights to Chamarajanagar had been prepared, one for direct supply from Nanjangud and the other through the villages mentioned in the representation. Both the schemes are found to be very costly. As the anticipated return from private installations is pitched rather high and may not be realized, some deposits are asked for from the intending private consumers, to see whether the expected revenue can materialise.

Mr. B. SIDDALINGA SETTY asked why electric lights should not be given to Krishnarajanagar through which the Bhadravati line was already passing.

Mr. N. N. AYYANGAR replied that the Bhadravati line was a high tension line and a transformer would have to be installed for lowering the tension if power was to be supplied to the Krishnarajanagar town, even for which the estimate would be very high.

The FIRST MEMBER (Rajamantrapravina S. P. Rajagopalachari) observed that the preparation of a new estimate was under consideration and it would be done as early as possible.

Mr. K. L. NANJAPPA NADIG pointed out that an estimate for Rs. 52,000 had been prepared for giving lights to Krishnarajapet and some other places, and requested that the lights be installed early.

Mr. Shroff RANGASWAMI SETTY also requested that electric lights be given to Markonahalli.

Mr. PRESIDENT replied that he would look into those questions also.

No. 101.—Re-fixing of rates for supply of electric current.

Messrs. A. MUDDURACHAPPA, Bowringpet Taluk; and **M. MADDIAH**, Kolar Gold Field Sanitary Board Area.

It is prayed that the rate per unit of electric current supplied to house connections may be reduced to 2½ annas per unit as before.

It is also prayed that the minimum rates fixed in the case of irrigation pumps be abolished and charges calculated only on the actual consumption and that relief pumps be made available at central places for supplying them in emergencies to take water to crops, when the raiyats' pumps go out of order.

No. 103.—Reduction of the rates of electrical charges.

Mr. VEERE GOWDA, Dodballapur Taluk.

For the supply of Electric Power to the villages, guarantee of certain amount has to be given. It is prayed that in the interest of the villagers and of the popularisation of the Rural

Electrification Scheme, the guarantee may be abolished and the rate of power consumed reduced to 2½ annas per unit.

It is also prayed that the guarantee which is now being insisted upon for obtaining power to work pumps for agricultural purposes be cancelled likewise and electricity given without such a guarantee as before.

Mr. M. S. PUTTARAMA SETTY moved the above representations.

Mr. G. KANCHAPPA said that the rate had been fixed so high in the past on account of the anxiety of the department to get a particular rate of profit. But subsequently the rate of interest had everywhere fallen and the department ought to be satisfied with a lower rate of profit. As regards additional lines necessary for supply of power to rural parts at present not served by electricity, the member suggested that a special loan might be raised by the Government, taking advantage of the fall in interest rates, and power supplied to all important villages.

Mr. H. HONNIAH said that if at all the guarantee was to be insisted upon in future, it should be on the basis of a 3 per cent return instead of on a 5 per cent basis as at present.

Mr. K. L. NANJAPPA NADIG and other members also represented as above.

Mr. VEERE GOWDA of Dodballapur represented that particularly for looms the rate charged ought to be 6 pies instead of 9 pies, in view of the hard times which weavers were passing through. The department was deriving a very large revenue and in future at least, it should think of helping poor people more than of making large profits. With these additions, he supported the representations.

Mr. S. K. VENKATARANGA IYENGAR said that, with the exception of Central Provinces, Mysore was the pioneer to give special facilities to agriculturists in the shape of irrigation pumps, for which they were very grateful to Government. But, by insisting on guarantees Government were to a large extent withdrawing the help. Insistence on such guarantees would savour of a capitalistic tendency which would not be justifiable, specially as the department was getting enormous profits from the power generated. The bulk of these profits was being derived from the cities and it would be some satisfaction to them if at least the rural parts derived the benefit thereof, in having to pay lower rates than the cities. Madras, Calcutta and Bombay, where the cost of production was higher than in Mysore, were charging lower rates and there could be no reason why Mysore should charge higher rates.

Referring again to the question of guarantees, the member said that the action of the department could be criticized for another reason. The moment an application for supply of power was received from a village, the department would calculate the cost with reference to the distance and insist on a particular guarantee. But, such a procedure would conveniently ignore the possibility of other applicants from intermediate villages also taking power though subsequently. If this was borne in mind, it might not be necessary to insist on the full amount of guarantee. In this view, he suggested that it would be more equitable to charge rates on the horse-power basis, as was being done originally.

The FIRST MEMBER (Rajamantrapravina S. P. Rajagopalachari), speaking for Government, said that he was sorry that it was not possible for Government to reduce the rate from 4 to 2½ annas per unit of power consumed for lighting purposes. That rate, he said, had been fixed after taking all circumstances into consideration, and a sudden reduction would mean a heavy loss to the department. As regards the question of guarantee, he said that Government were aware that in certain cases guarantees worked as a hardship. When schemes for supply of power to the bigger municipalities were originally prepared, the department insisted on guarantees with reference not only to the number of street lights required within those municipalities but also to the number of private installations. In such cases, the guarantees required from the municipalities for the private

installations were really a hardship and Government would be prepared to consider the question of not insisting on them, if such a step would admittedly help the municipalities or village panchayets concerned. In other cases also, if it was expected that the normal rate of return would be realised, guarantees would not be insisted upon. Municipalities and village panchayets also would derive the benefit of such a general decision. But in individual cases, if a landholder in a remote village proposed to instal a pump and a line had to be taken all the way specially for that purpose, the department could not but insist on the usual guarantee. If this was not done, the line might be laid, but the landholder might not go in for a pump; or, a pump might be installed but not used; in either case the expected profits would not accrue to the department. In such cases, therefore, the guarantee would be insisted upon, as also the usual agreement in the prescribed form and other usual conditions. The guarantee at present insisted upon was calculated at 15 per cent of the outlay; Government would soon issue orders reducing it to 10 per cent, including establishment, working and interest charges. This, in itself, would be considerable as a matter of general relief.

No. 100.—Supply of electric power to Madhugiri Taluk for agricultural operations.

Messrs. K. M. SIDRAMA SETTY, Madhugiri Municipality; **R. PUTTAVEERABHADRAPPA** and **K. SREENIVASIAH**, Madhugiri Taluk.

Mr. K. N. SIDRAMA SETTY represented that the supply of electric power to Madhugiri Town was being urged every year. There was urged need for electric power for pumping water from wells, etc., and about 20 to 30 applications for supply of irrigation pumps were pending with the department. He therefore prayed that the supply of electric power to the Madhugiri Taluk be expedited.

The FIRST MEMBER (Rajamantrapravina S. P. Rajagopalachari) replied that the question was being further examined to see if the capital cost could be reduced and that early orders would issue in the matter.

No. 99.—Restoration of minor tanks in the Shimoga District.

Mr. Patel HALAPPA, Shimoga Taluk.

On behalf of the mover, **Mr. V. V. IYER** represented that a large number of minor tanks in the Shimoga District were silted up and in disrepair. Granting that the tanks received full supplies, water would not stand even for a couple of months. The silt had not been cleared and the Government had not repaired the tanks. All the same, they were levying irrigation cess on all the lands including those cultivated solely with the help of rain water. He prayed that a programme for restoration of all the tanks be prepared and a sum of Rs. 30,000 be set apart every year out of the irrigation cess fund for repairing as many of them as possible.

The SECRETARY to GOVERNMENT, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT (Diwan Bahadur N. N. Ayyangar) explained that the number of minor tanks that had fallen in disrepair in the State was large. It was necessary to restore them as expeditiously as possible. With this object in view, the Government had provided a sum of Rs. 1,25,000 in the current year's budget for the purpose. But it could not be utilised fully as the raiyats' share of the cost was not forthcoming in many cases. This was the reason why so many tanks had continued to remain in disrepair and not because the Government were not making adequate provision. All the same, the question of tank restoration was of supreme importance, and in arranging for it, preference would have to be shown to the more urgent cases. Government would appoint a committee to examine the question in all its details.

Mr. Tudki RAMANNA GOWDA pleaded for the urgent restoration of the tanks below which arecanut gardens existed, and that the payment of contribution need not strictly be enforced in such cases. His reason was

that as the price of arecanut had fallen down considerably, the growers were unable to pay their share of cost. But if, on the score of non-payment of contribution, the tanks were not restored the plantations would not thrive. And as areca-garden owners in the Shimoga District had been severely hit, he also prayed for a reduction of assessment in respect of areca-gardens in that district.

Mr. ABDUL KHALEEL SAHIB pointed out that there could be no question of preference to any particular district in the matter of tank restoration. Both major and minor tanks had long been neglected in all the districts and restoration of all of them had to be undertaken according to urgency. There was no use dealing with the question in a piecemeal way and the Government should float a loan, if necessary, and provide sufficient funds for restoring all the tanks.

No. 76.—Appointment of four teachers in Urdu Schools.

Mr. MAHOMED AKBAR SHERIFF, Minorities.

Mr. MAHOMED AKBAR SHERIFF represented that it had been ordered that lower secondary classes might be opened in all the schools in which there were three teachers. But several schools had to be closed down on account of the impracticability of the system. The same system had been responsible for the closing down of many Urdu schools also. He therefore prayed that Government might order the appointment of four teachers so that the schools might work well.

The DIRECTOR of PUBLIC INSTRUCTION (Mr. N. S. Subba Rao) explained that the rules required that there should be four teachers in every middle school sending up candidates for the lower secondary examination and that was necessary in the interests of efficient teaching. But permission had been given by the department even in cases where there were only three teachers, purely as a matter of expediency. It was only in cases where there were only two teachers that such permission was not granted.

No. 74.—Construction of school buildings and residential quarters to teachers out of village panchayet funds.

Messrs. Patti BASAPPA and KAMAREDDI MALLAPPA, Molakalmuru Taluk.

Mr. KAMAREDDI MALLAPPA prayed that the Government might be pleased to order that, in cases where village panchayets had no objection, school buildings and residential quarters for teachers might be constructed and repairs thereto effected out of panchayet funds.

The SECOND MEMBER (Mr. N. Madhava Rau) explained that under the general orders of Government the funds of the village panchayets should primarily be used for discharging their obligatory duties, such as village sanitation, village roads, etc., and should not be diverted for education. Still in certain special cases, permission had been given for spending it for the construction and maintenance of school buildings. In some instances village panchayet halls had been used for holding schools. But Government could not pass any general orders that panchayet funds could be used as a matter of course for educational purposes. For such purposes a special cess was being levied.

Mr. H. HONNAIYA enquired what objection the Government could have to the panchayets putting up school buildings out of their own funds. It would also tend to the improvement of the village.

Mr. N. MADHAVA RAU replied that in the previous day's discussions, it was made out that the panchayets had no funds to carry out even obligatory duties, and as such, he wondered how they could find funds for school buildings.

Mr. K. V. VEERANNA brought to notice that certain village panchayets were also paying the salaries of teachers from their own funds, even without obtaining special permission.

Mr. N. MADHAVA RAU replied that it was not right for them to do so. As

regards diverting panchayet funds for putting up school buildings, sanction was accorded in certain cases where the practice had been already in vogue. But as their funds were meant primarily for sanitation, roads, etc., it would not be possible to grant general permission for diverting them.

Mr. T. MARIYAPPA enquired how many lakhs were being spent annually by the Government specially for school buildings.

Mr. PRESIDENT replied that if the villages wanted school buildings, they must raise necessary contributions from the public concerned.

No. 70.—Opening of a Government High School at Mandya.

Mr. H. HOMBE GOWDA, T.-Narsipur Taluk.

On behalf of the mover, **Mr. H. HONNAIYA** made the following representation:

In view of the fact that Mandya Town had considerably developed on account of the extension of the Irwin Canal and the establishment of the Sugar Factory, and would rise in importance in view of the contemplated bifurcation of the Mysore District with headquarters at Mandya, a Government High School be established there so as to afford facilities for poor students to continue their education and also to create convenience for students who were put to much hardship at present by having to go to other places for prosecuting their studies.

Mr. PRESIDENT replied that the question was under the consideration of Government.

No. 63.—Development of rural industries.

Sri. D. SAKAMMA, Women's Interests.

Sri. D. SAKAMMA said that the Government had been undertaking only big industrial concerns all of which could afford employment at the most to a couple of thousand hands. The rural population was not very much benefited by such concerns. She suggested that the Government should adopt the programme pursued in Japan where women were being given the necessary training and induced to take up different kinds of minor industries so that they might supplement the earnings of their men-folk. For this purpose, she prayed that the Government might be pleased to appoint a committee of officials and non-officials, some of whom should be women, to suggest a programme for developing rural industries, particularly with reference to those in which women could find employment.

In supporting the representation, **Mr. T. MARIYAPPA** said that seeing that the agriculturists were idling away their time for six months in the year, in was necessary for the Government to change their industrial policy so as to revive the indigenous industries and help the raiyats with employment. Big factories did not benefit the masses but mainly helped to make the rich richer. Minor industries, on the other hand, would help the poorer classes, and a number of such industries could be undertaken in various parts of the State. By engaging himself during the off-season on subsidiary occupations, the raiyat could improve his earning power. A beginning was made on those lines by the District Economic Superintendents in the past, but unfortunately, that scheme was not properly pursued. In this connection he commended the example set by the Indian National Congress in organizing village industries associations in British India with the main object of improving the economic condition of the villages. Of late, even the Government of India were devoting special attention to such work. As a preliminary step, he suggested that an industrial survey should be conducted in this State also with a view to resuscitating the indigenous industries most of which had now become extinct. Unless this was done, he was afraid that the economic condition of the people would never improve.

Mr. JATHARE NAIK endorsed the views of the previous speaker.

The SECOND MEMBER (Mr. N. Madhava Rau) explained that Government were aware that the development of rural industries was a very important

matter. It would be seen that the suggestion of Sri. Sakamma had already been given effect to by the Government in having organized an Industries and Commerce Board in the State. That Board had a special sub-committee which was specially entrusted with the duty of studying problems connected with cottage industries. It had actually under consideration the question of developing various minor industries like handloom-weaving, bee-keeping, coir-matting, etc., in the villages. In places where indigenous industries already existed, that committee was endeavouring to find out what could be done to give them encouragement. And as desired by the mover, Government would be very glad to nominate one or two ladies also to that committee and profit by their co-operation.

Mr. T. MARIYAPPA enquired whether a comprehensive scheme for the whole State would not be more profitable than dealing with the question piecemeal.

Mr. N. MADHAVA RAU was afraid that the member would be defeating his own object by making such a suggestion. A complete economic survey of the State would mean a survey of the whole industrial organization, the marketing possibilities, etc., and if the question was to be gone into in such detail in each and every part of the State, it would take a lot of time; and in the meanwhile, the work that could be easily taken up in the different places would have been postponed.

Mr. T. MARIYAPPA observed that such work should be pursued by the sub-committee of the Industries and Commerce Board. What he suggested was that in addition to what the committee were doing at present, the Government might undertake an independent and complete industrial survey of the State, as certain industries were actually dying out and no information was readily available as to which particular industries were thriving in the different parts of the State.

Mr. N. MADHAVA RAU replied that such a survey could be undertaken even by the existing committee in their spare time. It had noticed, for example, that the brass industry for which Sravanabelagola was so famous, was dying out and the committee was trying to see how best it could be saved. He emphasised that this was the very kind of work which the sub-committee was meant to do.

Sri. D. SAKAMMA thanked the Government for their sympathetic reply and also for agreeing to appoint lady members on the industries sub-committee.

No. 59.—Appointment of midwives in rural areas.

Sri. K. D. RUKMINIAMMA, Women's Interests.

In stressing the importance of appointing midwives for service in rural areas, **Sri. K. D. RUKMINIAMMA** explained that the mortality of mothers was increasing to an appalling extent in this country. The service of a midwife at the time of child-birth would be invaluable. All big cities and towns were provided with maternities and women's hospitals but not the villages. Several cases were proving fatal for want of timely help in the villages coupled with the absence of facilities for removing the patients to the nearest hospitals. It was therefore essential to appoint one midwife at least for a group of 2 or 3 villages. If that was done, the midwife could render necessary help to the patients with the help of antenatal clinics and also give useful hints to women in family way; and in difficult cases, arrange to remove the patients to hospitals well in time. Some of the villages were so far removed from hospitals that patients expired while on their way to the nearest hospital. It was high time that such cases were avoided as far as possible. Though antenatal clinics had been opened in a few places and yeoman service was being rendered by philanthropic organizations like the Gunamba Maternity Trust and the Red Cross Society, she was afraid that very much more work remained to be done. For this reason, she requested that the Government also must take greater interest in this matter of life and death

and ensure the safety of hundreds and thousands of mothers who were now denied adequate medical help.

Sri. D. SAKAMMA, in supporting the representation, pointed out that she also had moved the same question before the Assembly in former years, but that the Government had not done anything tangible for providing necessary facilities for women in need of help in the villages. She hoped that at least in the coming years, the Government would take adequate interest in the matter and see that a midwife was appointed to each group of villages.

Mr. MEER MOHAMED SAHIB deplored the utter helplessness of expecting mothers in the villages. If suitable facilities were not provided for women in family way, particularly in the malnad, he was afraid that that area would get more and more depopulated. He prayed that the question be taken up for immediate and earnest consideration and suitable grants given to local bodies for being utilised solely for the purpose of appointing at least one midwife for every hobli.

Mr. R. P. RAJANNA, who had also sent up a similar subject (No. 57), supported the proposal. In doing so, he represented that for want of a midwife's services, several patients were dying in the village parts on account of septic fever contracted during childbirth. Though both allopathic and ayurvedic dispensaries were available in certain taluk headquarters, there were no midwives attached to those dispensaries and so women in pregnancy were very much handicapped. To meet this need, certain District Boards had resolved upon the appointment of one midwife for each hobli, but the Government had not sanctioned the scheme.

The SENIOR SURGEON (Sastravaidyapravina Dr. S. Subba Rao), referring to the proposal to appoint one midwife for each hobli, explained that there were 369 hoblis in the State, of which 285 had midwives. Within the past ten years alone, 50 new midwives had been appointed. So, he had no doubt that in another ten years' time, the remaining hoblis also would have midwives. The department was as keenly alive to the importance of the matter as any member of the House, but the progress it could show was necessarily limited to the extent that funds were made available. The District Board concerned would have to agree to bear the pay of the midwives, and if they were prepared to do so, and passed resolutions to that effect, the department would be only too glad to make the appointments. The Red Cross Society had kindly agreed to meet half the cost of providing 3 to 4 midwives for each district, provided the other half could be met by the District Boards concerned. In fact, as a result of that arrangement, one midwife was recently posted to Kolar and possibly some more might be appointed in other districts under similar conditions.

Mr. L. VEMA REDDY feared that in case the Red Cross Society withdrew its offer at a future date, the District Boards themselves might have to bear the entire cost on account of salaries of the midwives, which they were not able to do. So, he wanted to know whether the appointments of the midwives appointed as per the understanding would cease by any change of policy on the part of the Red Cross Society.

Dr. S. SUBBA RAO replied that such a contingency need not be anticipated.

Mr. K. V. VEERANNA complained that the District Boards were demanding contributions from village panchayets towards the salaries of the midwives and that that practice should be put a stop to.

Mr. N. MADHAVA RAU said that the village panchayets could pay a portion of the cost if they chose, though it was the duty of the District Board to provide for medical aid and sanitation, just as it was the duty of the local education authority to provide for primary education. But the District Boards could not demand contributions from the village panchayets as a matter of right and Government also were trying to discourage as far as possible the use of panchayet funds for such optional purposes.

Mr. M. SUBBIAH and **Dharmapravartha M. L. NAGAPPA SETTY** enquired

whether, in view of the urgency and importance of the question, the Government could not bear the entire cost even if any District Board failed to pay its quota.

Dr. S. SUBBA RAO explained that it was purely a question of finance. Under the existing rules, except in the case of the malnad improvement dispensaries, Government could not meet the pay of midwives. Now that the Red Cross Society was in the field, he thought it better to entrust the matter to them rather than to Government. As regards the number of midwives to be appointed, he said that he had examined the question and had come to the conclusion that 20 to 30 additional midwives would meet the immediate requirements of the rural areas. If that number of midwives were appointed, it would be possible to provide one midwife for each of the larger and more populous hoblis.

Srl. K. D. RUKMINIAMMA brought to notice that there was a big village by name Varuna at a distance of 5 miles from the Mysore City. The Women's Conference had established a school there and if a midwife was appointed they would take up welfare work also. The assistance of doctors was readily available.

Dr. S. SUBBA RAO replied that if a formal communication was addressed, he would consider the suggestion.

Srl. D. SAKAMMA asked if the Government could not meet the entire cost on account of pay of the 20 to 30 additional midwives if that was all the number needed as stated by the Senior Surgeon.

Mr. S. C. MALLIAH suggested that at least villages with a population of 1,000 or more should be provided with the service of one midwife each.

Mr. PRESIDENT observed that it was all a question of finance.

In winding up the discussion, **Mr. N. MADHAVA RAU** replied as follows on behalf of the Government :—

The question of giving additional midwives was engaging the attention of the Senior Surgeon. It might be possible to appoint 3 to 5 more midwives in each district with the help of the funds made available by the Red Cross Society and the District Board. Under the existing rules, the District Board was bearing the entire cost and Government were not contributing anything. As it might not be possible to change the existing system all at once, Government would consider how best they could find the necessary funds to supplement the resources of the District Boards.

Mr. MUSTAFA SAHIB brought to notice that infant mortality in the State during the past 10 years was appalling. As human life was more valuable than anything else, he was of opinion that it was the foremost duty of the Government to provide necessary medical aid and see that every inhabited village, irrespective of size or population, was given the services of a midwife.

Mr. N. MADHAVA RAU observed that the subject had been sufficiently discussed and that Government would consider what further action was necessary in the matter.

Mr. PRESIDENT added that it might be possible to enhance the provision for midwives in connection with the malnad improvement scheme.

No. 34.—Adikarnataka men only to be employed for work in villages.

Mr. N. HANUMANTHAPPA, Minorities.

Mr. N. HANUMANTHAPPA complained that Adikarnataka women were being employed by the village officers to discharge the duties of village menials, who were males, whenever these happened to be not readily available. He prayed that only men should be ordered to be employed on such work. It was not his idea that those women should not be asked to do work for them; he only wanted to bring to notice that in the course of the discharge of such duty, it might become necessary for them to have to walk long distances after dusk or do other hard work, all alone, which was difficult.

The FIRST MEMBER (Rajamantrapravina S. P. Rajagopalachari) explained that it was only in very rare cases that women were asked to do

such work and that ordinarily only men were being called upon to do so.

At this stage, the Assembly rose for the day at 11-5 a.m., to meet again the following day at 12 of the clock.

SEVENTH DAY.

Monday, 8th June 1936.

The House reassembled at the Jagan Mohan Palace Pavilion on Monday, the 8th June 1936, at 12 of the clock, Mr. President (*Amin-ul-mulk* Sir Mirza M. Ismail, K.C.I.E., O.B.E., *Dewan*) in the Chair.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS—
(*concld.*).

Disposal of Small Cause Cases.

Q.—30. **Mr. B. DONDE GOWDA** (Hassan Taluk).—

Will the Government be pleased to state:—

(*a*) what is the number of small cause cases disposed of in the several civil courts of the State during the three years 1932-33, 1933-34 and 1934-35;

(*b*) how many revision cases have been preferred in the High Court against these decrees (salwar details to be furnished)?

A.—**The CHIEF SECRETARY to GOVERNMENT (Mr. A. V. Ramanathan).**—

(*a*)	1932-33 ...	26,340
	1933-34 ...	24,405
	1934-35 ...	19,857
(*b*)	1932-33 ...	158
	1933-34 ...	179
	1934-35 ...	172

Mr. B. DONDE GOWDA.—During the past three years, out of 70,602 small cause cases, only 509 had gone up for revision. Does not this show that the litigants feel it a hardship to go all the way to the headquarters?

Mr. A. V. RAMANATHAN.—It may be the member's opinion; but I do not think there is any hardship. In fact, the very object of having small cause courts is to remove such hardships. And sometimes, opinion is in favour of having more and more of village Munsiffs' courts.

Mr. B. L. BYANNA.—Out of 509 revision cases preferred, may I know how many were allowed?

Mr. A. V. RAMANATHAN.—Notice.

Mr. C. N. NARASINGA RAO.—Why were cases so few on the revision side during 1934-35?

Mr. A. V. RAMANATHAN.—Notice.

Literacy among Patels.

Q.—31. **Mr. B. DONDE GOWDA** (Hassan Taluk).—

Will the Government be pleased to state:—

(*a*) when did the Government Order, directing that all village patels should be literate, come into force;

(*b*) how many literate patels are there at present according to the above rule;

(*c*) how many illiterate patels are there who know only to sign their names;

(*d*) how many illiterate patels are there who do not know even to sign their names (talukwar replies are requested)?

A.—**The CHIEF SECRETARY to GOVERNMENT (Mr. A. V. Ramanathan).**—

(*a*) *Vide* Rule 24 of the Rules under the Village Offices Regulation stating that literacy of patels is being insisted upon from and after the 4th December 1909.

(*b*), (*c*) and (*d*) A statement showing the particulars so far as could be gathered is placed on the table (*vide* Appendix).

Mr. B. DONDE GOWDA.—May I know why in spite of the Order of 1909 so many illiterate patels are kept on?

Mr. A. V. RAMANATHAN.—The rule can only be given effect to gradually. We cannot suddenly deprive people of their *hak* and in small villages, we could not get qualified people to take their